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recognition takes place. Experience has shown that when the "test cards" are placed on certain parts of the body (or on accupoints), they all act as receptors. They can receive information; transmit information. At the same time, each of these receptors is represented by a specific location on the cerebral cortex. We thus may assume that the information from the test card somehow travels along the veins to the brain enabling the brain to receive this information, and to make a determination or judgement as to the shape of the character. In the process of recognizing characters or colors, almost all of 25 psychic children in this experiment experienced the feeling of a tingling sensation or heat being transmitted along the channels all the way to the temples. Then they saw spots or flashes before their eyes. Finally, the character began to take on shape. After recognition, they felt dizzy, as if their heads were swelling, and exhausted. All these reactions demonstrate that the process of transmission of the information of the test card follows the veins to the brain. Objectively, after recognition there are changes in skin temperatures and electrical currents along the channels. After recognition the cerebral blood flow chart shows an increase in wave amplitude, a decrease in the peak angle, and an improvement in the echo pulse. On the other hand, the arm blood flow chart shows a decrease in wave amplitude, an increase in peak angle, and a drop in echo pulse. This all demonstrates that the information has arrived at the brain. The brain shifts and processes incoming information before there is the subjective phenomenon of black spots or flashes before one's eyes. When the flashes disappear, the black dots converge into clarified and retained information which takes form, and recognition takes place. This amply illustrates how the information is carried along the channels to the brain and is impressed on the brain. From the viewpoint of Chinese medicine, there is an interacting relationship between all parts of the human body. Yet each has its individual function controlled by the brain. In the book The Center of the Spirit (Lingshu Daganlun) it is stated "the energies of the five internal organs (heart, liver, spleen, lungs, and kidneys) and the six hollow organs (gall bladder, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, bladder, and the sanjiao (the three visceral cavities housing the internal organs)) are all concentrated in the eyes and under the control of the brain." In this way, the brain gets the blood necessary for increased abilities and activity, as well as thought dynamics. There are about ten to fifteen billion human brain cells. Under normal conditions only a billion or so are used. The rest of the brain cells are in a state of relative rest. In people with psychic abilities, when they receive the information from the test card, which is transmitted along the veins to the brain, it stimulates those brain cells in a state of relative rest into an active state. In this way the scattered information may be clarified, processed, and converged into a definite shape. Then this energy is "concentrated in the eyes" and the goal of recognizing the character or color is accomplished.

2. All parts of the human body may be used in place of the eyes to recognize characters or colors. Integrating our practical experience with traditional Chinese medicine, we believe:

1. The energies of each of the human body's twelve skin points and twelve veins is concentrated in the brain and forms a system with the eyes. "The Center of the Spirit-Discourse on Feelings" and "Basic Elements - The Five Internal Organs" both believe that the energies of the internal organs, hollow

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organs, tendons, bones, blood, air, and muscle are all concentrated and transmitted to the eyes, that they combine in the veins to form a "visual system" which enters the brain. These doctrines provide a theoretical basis for the recognition of characters by touch.

2. The information from the test card is transmitted and dispersed by the veins and is assembled in the visual areas where recognition takes place. The reason for this is that the corresponding areas of the arm and the brain are not independent, but are interrelated. They send information back and forth. Based on this knowledge, it is possible that the information is transmitted to the brain where it undulates within the layers of the cerebral cortex, is then dispersed to the thought centers, then transmitted to the visual centers, resulting in the ability to recognize characters.

3. This information, utilizing the overlapping capabilities of the brain, results in the ability to recognize characters. Modern physiology is already aware that the human body is represented on the cerebral cortex by corresponding areas. These separate areas are not independent and unrelated. To the contrary, not only is there an overlapping of capabilities, but they can send information back and forth. This is to say the visual, hearing, movement, and feeling areas of the cortex all show the phenomenon of area overlapping. Recognition of characters through touch has already demonstrated the brain's overlapping capabilities. This overlapping of abilities gradually disappears after a long period of division of effort. This could be the reason why psychic abilities degenerate after long periods of disuse or not being practiced.

3. Substance of the information carrier: It may be energy. The results of the 136 measurements of the 25 psychic children in this experiment illustrates that skin temperature among those who experienced a sensation of heat being transmitted along the channels rose 0.91 degrees compared to before placing the test card. Electrical current rose 2.11 millamps. The control group of normal children not only did not experience the sensation of heat, but skin temperature and electrical current along the channels prior to and after placing the test card were basically unchanged. Furthermore, the 0.03 ohm rise in the wave amplitude of the cerebral blood flow chart after recognition and the 0.03 ohm drop in the wave amplitude of the arm blood flow chart, when coupled with the blockage experiment where no recognition was possible when the channel to the brain was blocked in 69.2% of those tested is convincing proof that the information from the test card is transmitted along the channels to the brain. After the brain receives this information wave, thought activity is stimulated. And finally recognition of character or color is accomplished.

4. This information must be launched repeatedly before it can be extended to the brain. In the process of the experiment we discovered that if the information was too little (too small in area, characters too small, color too light, or the lines of the characters too thin) it was incapable of stimulating enough energy to be transmitted to the brain. Under these conditions, the psychic children needed only to repeatedly touch or press the test card to get repeated inducement and repeated stimulation to bring about transmission of the information of the brain. So there was a sensation of white in the brain, black spots before the eyes, which gradually formed into the shape of the characters. If there was not any repeated stimulation, and the test was only laid against the "laogong" accupoint on the wrist and not moved, then the information was not extended, and recognition was impossible.

(1). Liu Guan-Jin and others, "Natural Science Magazine", 4(1981)423.